THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, At 1908 and 1513 Pennsylvania avenue.

TERMS: One copy one year. One copy one month.

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

PEntered at the post-office at Washington, D. C. as WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

Population of the National Capital 180,000.

Amusements To-Night.

Another double-sheet Republican will be issued to-morrow, containing the closing argument by Colonel Enoch Totten on the star-route cases, a full report of Tuesday's elections in the several States, the general and telegraphic news from all parts of the world, local affairs, &c. THE REPUBLICAN will be issued on Saturday as usual in a double sheet filled

In the bright lexicon of the Democracy statesmanship must be defined as a lost

THE Greeks have been rather tardy in erecting a statue of Lord Byron, but wo to secure freedom, citizenship, and encannot severely criticize their dalay until our Washington Monument is finished.

The present rate of taxation on whisky is showing the best results. It would be unwise to disturb business and foment unhealthy excitement by any movement for a reduction of the tax.

THERE are several political corpses, among which may be reckoned that of with its heifer. ex-Senator Henderson, that are rattling around in their graves as if trying to furnish evidence of ante-mortem burial. It is hoped that the Apache "bucks'

recently "killed by our cavalry" will stay dead. We had the trouble and expense of killing Victoria seventeen times before he was finally laid out in Mexico. MUIEN Wayne MacVeagh was in the

"play-ed out." Come to think of it, the Democratic

papers ought not to be much blamed for wasting time and space in imaginary Cabinets for President Arthur. It has been a quarter of a century since they had a call for that sort of work on Democratic account.

of a law prohibiting political riders on the appropriation bills. The good sense measure, regardless of the records of parties in relation to the subject.

So Long as public funds are honestly applied to necessary works there will be no grumbling about large appropriations. The people want Uncle Sam to spend more money in improving the estate and less in clearing off a debt that does not all belong to a single generation.

WE were slightly premature in relation to the Von Steubens and their great ancestor's grave. They visited the Baron's last resting-place on Monday, but it is doubtful if they wept so copiously as Mark Twain did at the grave of our common ancestor, the late lamented

officers' servants ought to be prohibited. It is degrading to the service. The private who blacks his lieutenant's boots and makes his bed cannot be the kind of material from which good soldiers are made. This custom should be reformed altogether.

" THE profound concern of the Democratic press on the Speakership of the House is a touching instance of disinterested benevolence. The Democrats might, however, find great comfort in the reflection that their long line of free-trade pledges will be as effectually sat down on by a Republican speaker as they were by Mr. Randall.

Authoreu our naval civil engineers are not required to go near the water, Mr. MacVeagh has decided that they have relative rank. It seems just a little absurd to have "captains" and "commodores" who never go to sea, but are devoted to a pursuit as peaceful as theology or medicine. But then-

They polished it up so handsomely, &c.

Our country wants honorable peace with all nations; but the surest way to preserve friendly relations is to be always ready to enforce a fair demand. So long as we have neither coast defenses nor effective ships-of-war we offer a sort of nue which is likely to be made can be premium to inferior powers to insult our expected to sufficiently reduce the Naflag and trample on our rights. Power is respected only when it possesses means of tween rival interests to determine on making itself felt.

THE statements of General Wright. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., in relation factories in this country will watch with to our coast defenses are important, but jealous eye the tariff revisers, and will Long may he live and prosper! reveal nothing that has not repeatedly been put-before Congress and the country. That our entire coast line, including all its harbors and navigable rivers, is without any protection against an enemy's fleet has been known for years, and Congress has contemplated the fact with for a new departure?

Is there were less of "double-irons" and other degrading penalties for petty offenses in our navy; if courts-martial could understand that officers and men are all members of the human race-not gods and beasts respectively-we should not be informed in official documents that "sixty per cent, of our seamen are the refuse of other nations, and the remaining forty per cent, are far inferior to the average of workingmen on shore." Brutal treatment degrades any service. The truth ought not to have been told any

BECAUSE the Scotch have been and are English rule we are constantly being reof the Irish are the results of their own folly. The facts are that when the Scotch entered the union they made a first-rate bargain in all respects, while the Irish, Parliament by English money, were or happy under the conditions that have slave. Upon him bloodhounds may be confident that the United States will see existed in Ireland since she surrendered set. Whoever shall harbor him shall be justice done." home rule.

The Elections The result of yesterday's elections may

be summarized as follows : THE SOLID SOUTH IS BROKEN! Virginia keeps step to the music of the Union, and brave Mahone is indorsed. Bulldozers and brokers were driven to the wall. No test for voters except the Constitution. The children of all the people to be educated. Cameron, the gallant young Liberal standard-bearer, Governor for four years. A Liberal colleague for Mahone will be chosen to the United States Senate! Political Freedom is assured in the Old Dominion, and it will prove contagious in the South. New York is believed to have gone

The Republicans have probably prevailed in Pennsylvania, as appears at the present writing.

The Piedges of the Republican Party. From 1856 to 1861 the Republican party with interesting general, special, and was opposed to the extension of slavery of appealing to the forms of fearful adverin the Territories.

> opposition to armed rebellion. From 1865 to 1860 it was the party which urged to adoption the several

franchisement.

sistance. lah-its riddle too well guessed by the Democratic Philistines who had plowed

From 1879 to 1881 it was a party recovering its strength under renewed pledges to the people that Freedom should prevail throughout the fand. The disturbing events of the past eight

nonths have borne no relation to the high and noble purposes which animated the people last autumn and determined will be abolished that political slavery the presidential election. The people were not then rallied under any cry Cabinet his friends thought him a bright against what pharisaical blackguards now star in the galaxy of statesmen. Now that | call "boss rule." Such a miserable catch he has vanished they think of him as the | word would have been a deadly insult to lost Pleiade. In other words, he is Blaine, Sherman, Conger, Windom, Ingalls, and many other political leaders, who were as much bosses in their respective States as Carl Schurz ever was in Wisconsin or Missouri, as much as York, and as much as ever Conkling, Cameron, and Logan were by their enemies said to be in their respective States. Nor were the people rallied to victory un-The composition of the Forty-seventh | der any hateful cry of "Anti-Grant." On Congress is favorable for the enactment | the contrary, the people everywhere rose up to testify their admiration and affection for him as he moved about among of the country will approve such a them exhorting them to stand by the but we can well imagine the object of ovations were made to him as were never | erous shore. before seen on this continent to any political leader.

Nor were the people aroused by any of nobility consisting exclusively of colservice reform.

spring as to whether General Mahone had right to oppose Bourbonism after as he did before his election, there has been entire silence as to any distinctive Republican ideas.

What, then, were the views which the people intended should prevail when they placed their ballots in the boxes in the free States? They were not obscurely stated. All the world knows that our

Second-A tariff policy which should protect American labor against competition with European wages.

Will the party redeem its promises made when striving for the popular ap-

proval? Congress, which meets in December, is to be subjected to immense pressure upon the rate of duty to be imposed on every article imported from foreign countries. A revision of the tariff seems inevitable, in view of the unnecessarily large revenues derived from the present rates of duty. No reduction of the internal revetion's income. The fierce struggle bewhich imported articles duties shall be diminished will create great confusion and difficulty. The men who toil in the is now excellent," will be hailed throughbe quick to detect bad faith or indifference toward them on the part of those who made such loud professions last year

as protectionists.

But the other pledge demands fulfillment, too. It is not only that every legal voter shall vote as he pleases and have freedom of thought, speech, and action shall be maintained whenever assailed. We have spoken of the free States. By this we mean the States in which voting | the subject. counts. The States in which the party of freedom is suppressed by juggling with the ballot-boxes, which were seized for that purpose several years ago, may well its subjects, saying, "Once a subject al- tells the world that they are nothing man shall not be counted, even if cast in | private capacity, and the South American

utive branch of the government, unless Jonathan can do whatever he pleases on the President will nominate his own that line, political enemies for office in Virginia or as did the doughfaces of old. The right of private judgment is a grand cratic party will, like a footpad, exact all bogus. the tribute it can get for allowing General Arthur's administration to move along the national highway. If none is yielded the Administration will move on, whether granted such permission or not. The saving, out they cannot be held together From 1861 to 1865 it was the parter in | in a long struggle in favor of minority rule in the United States Senate. Every vote in the Senate will disclose an Administration majority. The minority amendment to the Constitution intended will bluster and threaten and filibuster, and swear that no voting shall be done unless the views of the From 1809 to 1877 it was the party minority are first submitted to; but if which advocated as much force in sup- the Republicans do not scatter and port of national laws as they met of re- run, the Democrate will. And so in the Senate is sure to come the test of the From 1877 to 1879 it was a party shorn | fidelity of the Republican party to its of its strength by the Democratic Deli- pledges to maintain political freedom. There need be no fear that any Republican to surrender the Senate to the opposition; and with such an example there would be a break-up all along the lines. The President's nominations for office in Virginia will be confirmed, and thus will be

which now proclaims outlawry upon any Bourbon Democracy. Mr. Blaine's Democratic Volunteer. The Secretary of State suffered on Monday from a severe attack of the Washington Post. It was not malignant; on the contrary it was quite the reverse. It was the energetic onslaught of an unwise George W. Curtis would like to be in New friend, determined that the rather tame disposition of the old war-horse should be for the moment overcome. The Post has long seemed willing to be considered the organ of Mr. Blaine, and has sometimes alarmed unsophisticated Republicans by its apparent devotion to his political fortunes. We cannot doubt the sincerity of this self-appointed organ, Republican standard-bearers. Nor were its tenderness to be somewhat annoyed the people moved to good works by the at the publicity of its caresses. Mr. prospect that Conkling should be climi- Blaine knows his country's history by nated from politics. On the contrary, he | heart, and he knows that the Democratic addressed the people of Ohio in three syrens sing their sweetest strains to the places designated by General Garfield mariner whose bark they would most himself, and there, as in Indiana, such willingly see stranded on their treach-

vindicated the right of Virginians to

State they will affiliate with. And thus

The Post yesterday amhounced, with that semi-official air which characterizes all its utterances concerning the Premier, lispings of the dilettanti as to how public that he "will retire" about the last of offices could be monopolized by an order this month; that he, "has no intention of going abroad," and that "he will lege graduates, and a badge of inferiority remain during the winter in Washingbe thereby placed upon the children of ton and devote himself to preparing for the people, all under the name of civil- the national convention" of 1884. His intentions as to entertainments to be service reform.

In short, nothing that has been much given in his new house, and the cost, not not facilitate the trial, ways and means will be The employment of enlisted men in talked about in this country since last only of the house, but of the furniture January had anything to do with the which is to adorn it, are all given with a presidential election one year ago. Saving tone of satisfied familiarity with his only a brief discussion in the Senate last | private affairs and purposes. The zealous Post then proceeds to present the reasons which will make the object of its adoration just as popular out of office as while dispensing consulships from the State Department, belaboring Democrats in the Senate, or, as Speaker of the House, granting the floor to clamorous statesmen with

'little bills" to push. The voluntary organ, in its extraordinary voluntary which we are noticing,

we know, been terra incognito: It may be a matter of interest, also, to know how he obtained his wealth. In financial speculations he has always been as bold as in politics and equally successful. Legitimate investments in coal mines in Pennsylvania, made as long ago as the time when he was Speaker of the House, have yielded him enormous revenues. His wealth is estimated by those well informed to be a million dollars, but reports have been circulated recently that his fortune now reaches, by reason of fortunate speculations, three times that sum. He purchased an interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad several years ago, in company with a senatorial syndicate headed by Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and is concerned in the development of the coal mines in the latter State.

All will rejoice to know that Mr. Blaine is so rich, and pilgrims who come to the Capital for office at his hands will of course feel no hesitation in borrowing his money if he is unable otherwise to serve them.

The assurance that "his health, which has fluctuated with his varying fortunes, out the country with sincere pleasure,

But the Post did not stop after it had indulged in a single boom. It bristled all over with what might, in the vernacular of the times, be termed Blaineism. In "its latest foreign intelligence" was an exclusive dispatch from London of November 6 giving the views of "Mr. seeming composure. Is it not about time his vote counted as he cast it, but that Blaine's policy" entertained by the fair-minded people" of that ancient city, the sender of the dispatch having, it is to be presumed, conversed with them all on

"Mr. Blaine's policy," so cleverly kept ecret by him here, and so universally approved by the fair-minded people of London, is represented in this dispatch as be called the slave States. The Bourbon | being whatever can be found in Minister Democracy in those States claim to own | Hurlburt's letters to Chilian or Peruvian whoever has ever been in fellowship with officials. These were at first thought to them. As the Catholic Church claims for its | be tainted with the exhilaration which is own all whom it has baptized, as England | a part of the second nature of that spirited long claimed the perpetual allegiance of diplomat, but the Post's London oracle ways a subject," so the Bourbon Democ- more nor less than "the policy adopted racy in the slave States claim a legal by Mr. Blaine." He admits that in some tolerably contented and prosperous under right to the continued and perpetual sup- quarters "fear is expressed that Mr. port of every man who has ever trained Blaine aims at making the United States minded that the poverty and discontent in their political company. They deny the arbiter of the destinies of the entire the right of any man to leave their ranks. American continent," but he assures us They persecute any who do leave them. that "the public," with which he is evi-They deny the right of their opponents | dently on most intimate terms, are not a to affiliate with any man who has left whit alarmed on this score, for in the through corruption of a part of their own them. They declare that the vote of such a great struggle between Mr. Blaine, in his cheated on all points. There is not a peo- the Senate of the United States, Mahone, Republics, which his policy may require ple on the globe that could be prosperous for example, is in their eyes a fugitive him to subvert, the London public "are

held beyond the pale of ordinary political | And so as to Secretary Blaine's note to

warfare. These outrageous pretensions of our representatives abroad with refer or mer with ence to the Isthmus Canal question defiance and resistance. No fugitive from European governments and presses may Bourbon political slavery must be ren- chafe a little, but the booming Londoner dered up by Republicans on demand of who is supposed to have sent this special the masters. And when hostility to him to the Post, comes fresh from "the pubis made the price of majority rule in the lic" again with the assurance that the Senate, and rancorous party hatred is public aforesaid "freely concede" (to Lim, organized to block the wheelsof the exec- the correspondent of the Post) that Brother

We indignantly repel the suggestion of elsewhere, to further the political plans a friend at our elbow that this dispatch is of the opposition, let us hope that no the merest rot, manufactured in this city Republican will ever be found willing to for home consumption. The quotations play the part of a political slave-catcher, from what "the public" and the "fairminded people" of London said to its writer stamp it all over with genuinething, but it is a false pretense when it is ness. The editorial comments, too, or invoked to betray a cause. The Demo- tirely give away the thought of its being

Washington society is Giten shaken up by questions on which the best authorities inrow no light; especially is this the case in military circles, where etiquette Democrats can be united on the question of these vexatious social problems now is a matter of momentous import. One disturbing the harmony of two estimable families is, whether a sergeant's motherin-law is to return the call of a corporal's grandmother by card or in person. There was much talk a few months ago of a gathering of distinguished "official ladies" for the purpose of discussing and determining this class of questions. It would be interesting to know what has come of that imposing scheme.

THE slight increase in the number of enlisted men called for in General Sherman's report should be granted without opposition. In the first place, the additional number are needed, and this reason Senator will waver. To do so would be should suffice. But if there be statesmen who hesitate on the score of economy, let them ponder with satisfaction on the fact that the saving in transportation effected by the proposed reinforcement will offset the additional cost of pay, rations, clothing, &c. Our little army dechoose which of the parties in their own serves well of the country.

MR. BREWSTER, in his speech vesterday, praised the high sense of honor existing man who severs his connection with the among army and navy officers. If history is not at fault, there were scores of them who, after receiving an education at the expense of the Government, deserted the flag of their country to lead "the troops of their State" against it. That is not honor, Mr. Brewster.

> out of another man's seat in the House he should betake himself to the lecture field. The country would like to hear from that statesman on the persuasive influence of cow-itch as a campaign argument in the Shoestring District. THE reports from New York show that

> Jimmy Husted has climbed the golden

WHEN General Chalmers is derricked

step-ladder and fallen through the tran-What President Arthur Intends to Do. All attempts to draw from President Arthur an expression of opinion touching the re-ported "scene" between him and Attorney-Gen-eral MacVeagh, as chronicled in a Washington paper, have been signal failures. The President, with a becoming sense of his own dignity, very properly declines to gossip on the subject; but nev-ertheless this may be confidently, if not authoritatively affirmed, that he is determined that Gui-teau shall be brought to trial at the earliest possi-ble moment, as he has no idea of giving his enemies the slightest opportunity for insinuating that, as Guiteau's crime has made him President, he is inclined therefore to be unduly lenient to Guitean himself. There were some cruel things said of Mr. Arthur just after the assassination of Presi-dent Garfield, and these he has not forgotten. He is determined that the country shall have the fullest demonstration of the injustice of the infound for proceeding without him. The President, in short, occupies the same position with regard to Guiteau as he does to the star-route frauds; he does not intend to be saddled with either, and the gentlemen whose official business it is to prosecute both to the bitter end he is de-termined shall be strictly held to their responsi-

ence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

A Note From Mrs. Carfield. Mrs. Garfield has written this graceful and womanly note to Mr. Hall, a Chicagoan, who sent to President Garfield last spring a volume of photographs and autographs relating to the cam paign: "Dear Sir: Previous to my illuess I re-member that General Gardeld and I experienced great pleasure in looking over the remarkable President was chosen upon the following plain issues:

| Comparison of the property with the president was chosen upon the following plain issues:

| Comparison of the property with the president was chosen upon the following and fair elections and fair elections and fair elections and fair elections and fair elections. The ground traveled book which you prepared, containing photographs of many of the prominent characters connected with the presidential campaign of 1880. In my was known been terra incognite: illness, which immediately followed, and in the horror of the misfortune which I have been called norror of the instortune which I have been called upon to sustain, a proper acknowledgment of your kindness was overlooked. I write now to acknowledge its receipt, and to express to you my cordial thanks for the great pleasure which the examination of your book gave both General Garfield and myself. I shall always retain your pres-ent as a souvenir of a pleasure which we enjoyed together. Very truly yours, Lucretia Garfield."

billity before the country .- New York Correspond

The Potomne Pree Bridge. Colonel T. S. Abert, under whose direction the free bridge across the Potomac is to be built, has now under consideration the bids recently submitted for its construction. That the Corrugated Iron Company, of Connection which company proposes to build the bridge for the appropriation of \$145,000, is now under con-sideration. The point to be determined is whether for that amount the bidders can put up a bridge of antifactions the bucars can put up a rouge of antifactory substantiability. This matter is being carefully considered, and the minor details of the proposed bridge are being examined care-fully to see whether the bid of \$145,000 will insure the eregion of a strong and durable structure, as anything else would be a waste of money.

How Long Can This Bush Last? The Wabash, too, will have a fast train etween Chicago and New York. A mile a mine coming to be the rate at which the business nan wan's to travel when about his affairs. The act is significant of the rush with which things renerally are going now. The question is, how og can this rush last? It is hardly worth askig, for nobody would heed the answer. In this coulong race there will be a tumble, as there was n 1875, but until the growd are sprawling on the nd none of them will believe there is any cor of it. They did not think there was any

danger when they went sprawling the last time .-

Garfield's Letter of Acceptance I was at Mentor when he wrote his letter of acceptance. I expressed to him the disappointment I felt on reading it, saying that I saw him in the lane under the trees the night before it was finished, and from his manner I looked for a short, vigorous, simple amouncement such as great leaders declared themselves by who never argued or gave reasons. He laughed; said it was the day of humdrum and detail. The temptation was great to depart from it. That he was not to ite a party, but to lead one that had put forth

Literary World. "It is a disgraceful shame!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith as her lord and master came in in a demoralized condition. "You've been drinking again, and it was only last week that you took the pledge." "Just my luck," said Smith, "break everything I get hold of."—Boston Transcript,

> AN ANGEL. She tried to raise
> A little biase,
> o make the kettle boll;
> Like many more
> Who've gone before,
> She thought to use the oil.

Well the movement As the success
Was all sile could desire:
For with the flame
The angels came
And tosted her up higher.

—Cost Oil Thinny. Well did she guess,

LA BELLE FRANCE.

The Fair of the Quiuconers-The Capital of the Gironde-Beauties of the City-Remarkable Collections-A Trait of

the Merchants.

BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 24.—It is the season of the great "Fair of the Quinconces" in this city of the wine aristoclary and capital of the Gironde, and all sorts "people are flocking here to witness the most singular show that was ever beheld by most laiman. Bill), it would be rather risky for sellow to pretend that he had come all the wory from Paris for the sake of being present at all comic-paneramic-pastoral and semi-tragical spectacle; wherefore we confess that the International Phylloxera Congress just closed here, and tional Phylloxera Congress just closed here, and certain famous wine-bodeges that are always open, and certain business matters of importance to the undersigned, combined to draw your correspondent from the festive shores of the Seine to the com-paratively gloomy banks of the Garonne. There-form let no comfore let no one wrong him by supposing that the Legion of Honor ribbon in his but-ton-tole was the mark the would-be assessin of M. Gambetta fired at in his despair at not finding the President of the Chambre at Ville d'Avray the other day, and that he has run all the way to Bordeaux from fright. For the gentleman who

did the running in said circumstance was
A FULL-BREED FRENCHMAN,
who had a lively appreciation of the Chinese prov erb that a palpitating heart is better than a rid-dled one. The gentleman who aspired to Guiteau-like hours was a laborer from Rheims, by the name of Florin, and finding that his revolver effected no special execution on others, pointed it down his own throat, blasting an ugly hole in his face, and lauding himself in jail, instead of in he-the other world. It is getting plainer every day that men in high public positions, no matter what their merits, must be protected in some manner or other from knaves and lunatics. There are plenty of desperate persons in the minority parties in France who would not scruple at anything that promised the effect-ual taking off of the Republican leaders—and perhaps France is not the only country that is similarly afflicted. But this letter is to be strictly devoted to the FAIR OF THE QUINCONCES.

The news of the assembly of the French Con-gress and all things political will be known in brief by cable before this will reach Washington. The largest square in Bordeaux bears the name that is given to this great annual fair. It contains about thirty acres, over the whole extent of which spread the booths, junk-shops, circusez, theatres, menagerics, side-shows, merry-go-rounds, lot-teries, and every manner of hook and crook that was ever imagined by a gypsy mounte-bank or a Jerusalem native for catching a stray penny, selling a gew-gaw, or deluding the guilible multitude. Eight peraliel avenues and a grand central promen-ade more than an eighth of a mile in length extend through the motley show, and are lined on both sides by such an array of shops and wares as would have puzzled the great Dickens himself to describe. It is an old institution, dating back some centuries, and yet it seems to meet with unabated approbation, to judge by the thousands who visit it day and night on week days, and the tens of thousands who throng it on Sundays. The avenues on the westside of the central promenade are mostly devoted to junk and curlosity shops. In one of these will be found a collection of every small object that has been made of iron since the days of Tubal Cain, and probably before, if

ANTIQUE SHAPES AND BUST are any criteron, to go by, Anything, from a strong-box to a three-cornered file, with locks, knives, cutlasses, hinges, nalls, screws, bolts, andirons, instruments of torture (that were evidently used during the inquisition), and a million other objects of the same category, that are sold for a few sous or a few frames, according to their size and the the style of dress of the purchaser. The latter con-sideration has great weight and importance with these homadic merchants. For instance, a damsel with a handkerchief about her head, and hailing from some bordelaise kitchen, asks the price of a pair of selssors, and is informed that seven cents will make her the owner of the coveted A lady in a nest costume and with a hat on who has been examining an ancient spit, happens to observe said scissors, and on inquir-ing the price is told that they are very cheap at one Whether this trait is to be accounted a weakness on the part of the merchants, or a meritorious power of discrimination, I shall not venture to say, but that it is general throughout Europe is a fact which I am glad to have occasion to speak of. Your servants here get a handsome percentage from the trades people on the custom of their employers, and a foreigner or stranger is always asked from twenty-five to fifty per cent тоге

FOR AN ARTICLE THAN A NATIVE. Beside the junk-shop is one that contains a more ures that were made last winter are offered at holiday prices. "Here's a Sevres vase," says the vender, "for fifty france instead of seventy-five." Cunning rogue! He knows it is worth about the latter number of cents. The observer is surprised at the apparently useless accumulations of rubbish of every description that is piled along these evenues, with living men and women to sell and living men and women to buy them.
And yet hundreds of these roving peddlers who are now assembled in Bordeaux make a tour of the whole country each year, collecting, and sell-ing, and exhibiting their rubbish at each fair of which they form a part. Stalls containing odd volumes of old books, music, and pictures succeed each other on one of the avenues. Then come some acres of crockery ware, tin-ware, wagons, carts, plows, and other farming utensils and implements, to saynothing of

HUGE STORES OF POTTERY, oil-cloths, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, bonnets, baskets, brooms, brushes, barrels, buckets, and a great raft of wares known in the world or out of it, flung about with such confusion and aban-don that a new arrival from the West could only suppose that Bordeaux had been the victim of a fire or flood, and the wreck of its stores had been hurriedly dumped in this square, to be disposed of as luck and the weather would permit. Heaven never endowed a person with sufficient imagination to form any conception of this remarkable spec-tacle. Though I have seen it several times, hardly believe it myself. But apart from the strange congregation of salable wares, there is another feature of this fair that is no less peculiar, which is the number and variety of the shows and entertainments offered. All of these—as is the case with what has already been mentioned—are in temporary and portable

BUILDINGS OF WOOD AND CANVAS, and they range in character from the gypsy-wagor of the blear-eyed clairvoyant and somnambulist to the arena of the strong men who are at the dis-posal of all comers for a bout with the gloves or a trial of strength at wrestling. These gentlementare down on the sign with lofty surnames, such as the "Ox of the Alps," "The Brave Parislan," "Th Terrible Savoyard," "The Bulwark of the North," &c., to the number of some ten or twelve, who exhibit their giant bulk on a platform out-side during the intervals between the exhibitions in the ring. One is forced to the mental observation that there is good material for hod-carriers and stone-breakers going to waste. But as one thinks thus, the pro-prietor of the areas, or "mill," if you like, shows his sallow and bearded countenance on the platform and in a colt's voice persuades the anxious crowd below that their eternal happiness largely depends upon their witnessing the performance that is about to take place, in which he remind them, with a look of pride, the noble specimens o manhood before them are to take part. Some remark in his oration calls forth

AN AUDIBLE SMILE from the assembled hosts of street cleaners and other citizens, to which he replies: "Ab, friends you laughs at my words; but you all have you professions. I have mine. I want to elevate you thoughts, inspire heroism and patriotism in your sordid bosoms, and for that reason I present this highly intellectual entertainment for gentlemen only—remember, ladies, you can't come in—for ntlemen only. You make bricks, sweep streets sell wine, and do all sorts of things for your liv-ing; but I gentlemen—I would turn myself inside out for a miserable louis dor" (twenty francs). Dreading the threatened calamity, the crowd made a rush toward the arena and filled it to the door. The best entertainments, as well as the best shops and nicest stocks of goods are found along the central promenade, where the stalls are of uniform architecture, and a sheltered sidewalk or arcade is an agreeable feature. Her is seen quite an extensive museum of anatomy, with the inevitable "Sleeping Venus" and many finely-wrought models in wax. Near it is a me-nageric that contains over a hundred wild animals. Then comes a small tent, before which stands a high flagstaff,

WITH AN ANERICAN FLAG floating on the breeze. In this tent is exhibited the dory "City of Bath" and the two daring sallon who recently arrived from Bath, Me., at Havre France, after a voyage of fifty-three days. They seem to draw a full share of paironage, and they represent that they are going to Marseilles, whence they will sail, going through the Suez Canal and the Der

continuing the voyage around the world by China and the Sandwich Islands. The boat is oply a little over four yards long; but the owners have no doubt accomplished the most difficult part of the voyage, and after succeding on the Atlantic might venture almost anywhere. The fair of the Quinectices always begins on the 18th of October and ends between the 1st and 10th of November. Each city or town further north has its fair earlier in the fall, and though they all have different names, the same showmen, &c., are always present. The people look forward to them with as much enthusiasm OUR CORRESPONDENT AT BORDEAUX. them with as much enthusi

AN AMERICANS DO
to Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. The phylle xera congress continued its sessions hereduring five days, but arrived at no very important results ex-cept showing that it has become almost a certainty that the vineyards of France will have to be re-constructed with the hardy American vine, which is proof against the phylloxers. In a future letter I will give some account of the remarkable de cline of the wine crop in France, and of the peculiarities of this part of the country. The trade of this port with the United States is constantly on the increase, and, thanks to intro-ductions which have been given me by United States Consul G. W. Robsevelt, I shall be enabled to draw my information on these points from reliable sources. Some of the most celebrated win cellars of Bordeaux, and some of the tricks of th wine trade, which are of interest to American will be given in my next.

JUDGE LAWRENCE'S REPORT. Work of the First Comptroller of th

Judge William Lawrence, First Comp f the Treasury Department, has submitted his an nual report to the Secretary. Warrants were re-ceived, countersigned, and entered to the follow-ing amounts: From First Auditor, \$2,707,339,299.69: Figh Auditor, \$758,673,869.82; Commissioner General Land Office, \$5,942,790,67; total, \$3,471,955,777.18. The report centains a number of recommenda-tions, among which are the following: That the Solicitor of the Treasury represent the Governmen in important claim cases before the First Comp roller; that authority be given an officer of the Treasury to investigate official transaction and accounts of officers of the Department whe recessary in the opinion of the Secretary; that Congress appropriate in gross sums for specific objects, to be expended by various officers. In reference to accounts of the District of Columbias the report says: "In settling the accounts of the Commissioners it has been found that some recovery the report says in setting the account vouch-commissioners it has been found that some vouch-ers were for payments not actually and strictly authorized by law, and yet, which would, upon examination by Congress, nevertheless prob-ably be approved, because of the manifest pro-priety and justice or the payments. In some cases expenditures have been made in improving the streets and avenues not men tioned in the estimates, and so, by reason of the phraseology of the statute, not authorized The public having received the benefit of the improvements made, doubtless because the Commis-sioners deemed them necessary, it may be proper that the attention of Congress be called to the sub ject to determine whether vouchers in payment should be allowed." The Comptroller also says that it is indispensible to to the prompt adjustment of claims and the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Commissioners of the District, that additional clerical assistance be furnished to the office, as the business of the office is greatly in arrears. He suggests a division of claims in the office, with a chief and additional clerks.

The intelligence of the death of Major Sushrod Birch, late disbursing clerk of the Treasury Department, at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 5th instant, was received by his many friends in the Department with more than ordinary emotions of sorrow, as he was personally well known to a greater portion of the clerks in that Department as a noble, high-minded, Christian gentleman. He will be long remembered for his position, charac-ter, unswerving fidelity to his duties, and kindly disposition. At the breaking out of the war Major Birch was engaged in business at Rock Island, Ill., but when the call was made for volunteers he tendered his services, and was appointed lieutenant and inspector of ordnance. On September 3, 1862, he was appointed major and A. D. C. on the staff of his old friend, Major-General O. M. Mitchell, and served with him until General Mitchell's death, which occurred at Beaufort, S. C., October 30, 1862, he dying of yellow fever in the arms of Major Birch. On December 11, 1862, he was appointed by Secretary Chase to a first-class cierk-ship in the Treasury Department, and by close at-tention to his duties, superior ability, and known integrity, he was gradually promoted to the re-sponsible and arduous position of disbursing cierk, which position he held until May last, when he was conveiled, on account of failing health to was compelled, on account of falling health, to ask to be relieved.

An Elevator Distinction.

Rear-Admiral Edward T. Nichols, as Acting Secretary of the Navy, and in charge of the Navy Department building (the latter as chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks), has ordered or less fraudulent collection of old china and other bric-a-brac. "Louis XV." and "Empire" treas-shall be used primarily for the officials and employees who are on official business. He directs that three touches of the bell-call shall make known to the elevator man that the Secretary o the Navy or his representative has called, and then, wherever the car may be, it must at once be eturned to the floor for which the call is sounded For all chiefs of bureaus two bells will be sounded, and the elevator must answer at once, unless three bells is also called. All other persons—chief clerks, file clerks, letter clerks, detail clerks, register clerks, ordinary clerks, writers, messengers, laborers, and all civilians must ring in only one bell. The one-bell crowd includes officers of the navy not chiefs of bureaus, and of the Marine Corps. The necessity of the order is apparent when it is known that sometimes when a chief of bureau on the first floor called when the elevator was at the third floor, the elevator man felt it his duty to go to the fifth floor first if any one waited there, b fore going down.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Colonel Rockwell, in his annual report gives a statement of the operations during the past year and the work done upon the public parks and reservations. With the exception of the White Lot and Mt. Vernou square, the work has been mainly confined to keeping the parks in order. He recommends that an appropriation be made for the improvement of reservation 17, on New Jersey avedue southeast, and the one on the same avenue northwest. Also an appropriation for consolidating the triangular places on Pennsyl-vania avenue east into one park and removing the ear tracks to each side, the new park to be known as Stanton Place. The report also urges the im-provement of the reservation on South Carolina avenue, between Fourth and Sixth streets, east and the one on North Carolina avenue, between Second and Third streets east. The plan of replacing the dirt-roadways to the main entrance of the White House with an asphalt road is urged and an appropriation asked for. The total of appro-priations asked for is \$240,000.

A Distinguished Visitor. Sir Leonard Tilly, the Canadian Minister of Finance, accompanied by Lady Tilly and his private secretary, are at the Arlington. He comes here to have a preliminary conference with the new British Minister in reference to the mat-ter of an international copyright. In conversation last night he referred with enthusiasm to the largely improved condition of Washington from his-first visit here in 1864, and was greatly pleased with the Government buildings, and especially the new State Department, which he considered finer than any public building in London. He said that the magnificence of Washington was a sure index of the growth and prosperity of our country. Although he met President Arthur in New York, he will probably have an interview with him and the Secretary of State to-day or to

General Haum's Recommendations.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not begun the preparation of his annual re-port, but most of the topics that will be discussed in the report have been determined upon. It is probable that the report will recommend the re-peal of all the taxes on articles in schedule A. This includes perfumery, patent medicines, matches, bank checks, &c. The great bulk of the revenue is realized from whisky and tobacco, and the tax upon these articles is less burdensome. It is ught that Congress will take some action dur ing the coming session upon the question of the repeal of these taxes.

Won His Case. Mr. C. Benson Lower, of Newcastle, Pa and Miss Florence Hinton, of this city, wer united in marriage yesterday morning at Corisi Church, Navy-Yard, by the Rev. Dr. Andrews, pastor. Miss Hinton has for the last five years been a teacher in one of the third district schools. Mr. Lower is a prominent lawyer of Newcastle, Pa. The bridal party left on the 1930 train for their

A Western Democratic View. In the United States Circuit Court for Now York yesterday, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was permanently enjoined from disposing of his stock in certain mines. An injunction that would keep him out of politicis would be worth a good deal to ratio party,-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PERSONALITIES.

CARL SCHURZ is lecturing in New Eng-MRS. FRANK LESLIE is registered at Lot

WALT WRITMAN will be lionized in Bos-

GOVERNOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, is at MARK TWAIN is in Boston on business

ing his new book. Ex-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, of West Virginia is ii), and unable to sleep.

Mr. J. D. Samne, of the War Departnent, left the city yesterday for a visit to

York. Ex-GOVERNOR TILDEN and General Hancock are expected to visit the Atlanta Exposition

Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, assistant secretary to the President, is in Philadelphia under treatment

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WHEN Secretary Blaine makes his tour of the South this winter he should remember that cigars are not good for him.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has a melodious voice. He is fond of noticing how English-men pronounce certain words.

ARCHIBISHOP PURCELL is now entirely neipless. The Ursuline Sisters wheel him about in a chair and feed him with a spoon.

dents for over thirty years say that Millard Fill-more was the handsomest of the number. A BROTHER of Jubal A. Early writes to a Western paper that Early will be sixty-five years old on his next birthday, which fails on the 18th

Some ladies who have seen all the Presi-

CHARLES SUMNER particularly admired Hawthorne's paper on "Civio Banqueta." He said one day that he had reread it three times for

SENATOR ANTHONY has been a United States Senator continuously for twenty-two years. No other man now in Congress has continuously served so long in either house.

Ex-Senator Spencer returned to Dakota, which he now claims as his home, Sunday night. Should the Territory of Dakota be admitted as a State of the Union the ex-Senator may have occasion to drop the profit exp JOHN LEE, in whose arms the famous

tragedian Edmund Kean breathed his last, and who was himself famous many years ago in the part of Alfred Jingle in the earliest dramatization of the Pickwick Papers, has just died in London at he age of eighty-six years. Annie Louise Cary has tired of bean

diet, and will beneeforth make her home in New York. She has a bank account of about half a million dollars, and one of the young Lorillards is a sparking of her. So she can afford to cast saide the blue stocking for hose of more fanciful de-MARION HARLAND, the well-known rriter, whose real name is Mrs. Terhune, teaches

class of forty young men in the Bunday school of a Congregational church in Springfield. Her letisland is pastor of the church. Her teaching is said to be as interesting as her novels and her cookery And now they are uncarthing frauds and peculations committed in the Navy Depart-ment under the pure and spotless administration of Mr. Hayes. Pretty soon they will strike the inerior Department, and then our friend Dr. Pre-

orius will page the floor and mutter things in deep THE Rev. J. E. Delaney, Roman Catholle priest of Shillclagh, by way of proving that Mr. Gladstone "had got into that stage when the follies of dotage afflicted him," pointed out in a recent speech that "he plundered an amiable, scholarly, and deserving body of men—the clergy of the Protestant Church of Ireland."

ONE critic in New York was not oppressed by Signor Rossi's reputation. The Tribune concludes a review of his first performance with the conjecture that "his rank is about level with that of Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. Joseph Proctor, or Mr. L. R. Shewell on our own stage, though either of these actors would present a much truer Shaks

BARON STEUBEN, our friend in the Rev-BARON STEUDEN, our friend in the Revolution, was once telling the wife of General Washington of his experience in trying to catch fish in the Hudson. "What kind of fish did you take, Baron?" asked Mrs. Washington. "One was a whale, my lady," he teplied. "A whale in North River?" Yes, my lady, it was a whale; was it not?" he inquired of one of his aids. "An eet, Baron." "I beg your pardon, my lady, thut the English tongue is hard to understand." The company assembled enjeyed the joke greatly, and none more than the Baron himself when he learned what "whale" meant.

what "whale" meant. CHIEF-JUSTICE DRAKE Went to Baltimore a few days ago to see for himself how his almost life-long friend, Admiral Powell, was progressing since the operation to remove cataract was performed on his eyes. Judge Drake has never for gotten the kindness shown him by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Powell, when the former was a young and somewhat timid midshipman set upor his first night-watch at sea. The older officer be long in the navy, has always kept up his inter course with those with whom he was associated in the service as long as they have lived, and when in the Senate he was mainly instrumental in causing Admiral Powell's promotion to his present

Champion Pedestriaus.

In the early spring of 1876 Edward Payson Weston was the wonder of England. In a seventy-five-hour exhibition "C. Rowell, of Cam-bridge, a waterman and athlete," started against him. After Rowell had walked 117 miles he was so far behind the American that Weston directed that fifty miles be added to his score; and then Weston beat him. This same C. Rowell rapidly developed into the champion of the world. It was at the suggestion of Weston that Sir John Astley sent him to New York on what looked like the hopeless task of winning the long distance cham-pionship belt from Daniel O'Leary. Fortunately for Rowell he found friends here who looked harply after his interests in the race, and he sesame time. Since then his professional career has been uniformly successful. Curious changes come with the whirligts of time. Weston, who found Rowell poor and unknown, is poor himself at the end of less than six years, while Rowell is rich and famous. And all that Rowell is worth came out of American pockets.—Turf. Pield and Furm.

Raising Hair by the Crop. Thousands of girls in Switzerland, Germany, and Norway devote themselves to the culti-vation of their hair as resolutely as a farmer does his crops. Once a year the merchant, very often an old woman, arrives in the village and a brisk trade is carried on. The Swiss girls make the most, as nature has bestowed on them an abundant crop of the blonde color, which is hardest of all to ob-tain, and the climate is evidently propitious to its growth. The price obtained depends upon the length of the redundant tresses. Hair eight inches long is worth twenty-five cents an ounce, while that thirty-six inches in length will bring the fortunate possessor \$8 an ounce, and in cases of exceptional beauty and thickness even \$35 an ounce may be realized.—Puris Fushion Letter.

Conflict between science and the washasin: "Johnnie, hore you are at the breakfast table and your face is unwashed," said his mother with a sharp look. "I know it, ma. I saw the animalcule in pa's microscope last night and I ain't going to have those things crawling all over my face with their funny little lega." "Husband, that boy is too full of applied science to live with." They were unusually proud of him, dirty face and

all, that morning.—New Haven Begister. The Late President's Eff The personal effects of the late President, which were packed in thirty boxes, were re-moved from the White House yesterday and ship-ped on special cars over the Pennsylvania road to Mrs. Garfield at Cleveland. The Alderney cow was also placed on the train. The carriage horses left with General Swaim and the car-

riage and harness stored with Mr. McDermott. "Why, Damme, H's Too Bad!" The offense of Paymaster Paul Fitzsimmons, whom Secretary Hunt has suspended three months and publicly reprimanded ' scandulous conduct tending to the destruction good morals," is reported to be that he said "d-ait" to a superior officer.— Washington Special

to New York World, Bemember This.

Yesterday a married man was bound over by a local magistrate for making love and writing love-letters to a married woman. She was not his wife or be never would have got into trouble. Men don't get into trouble for love to their wives, and this ought to be bered.-Philadelphia Press.